

Air and Radiation (Goal 1)		
GPRA Annual Performance Measures	Shared Data Element/Data Source	Core Performance Measures
no GPRA equivalent	<p>Source of Data: Data comes from EPA's Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS), which is fed by State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS), National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS), and Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS). State or local agencies collect data from monitoring sites and load data into the Air Quality Subsystem (AQS). States also submit annual summary of monitoring results for SLAMS monitor, and make detailed results available upon request.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.</p>	1. Trends in ambient air quality for the criteria pollutants.
no GPRA equivalent.	<p>Source of Data: EPA estimates are developed using the methodologies described in the <i>National Air Pollutant Emission Trends Report, Procedures Document, 1900 - 1996</i>.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.</p>	2. Emission reductions since 1990 for the criteria pollutants, as discussed in each annual edition of EPA's <i>National Air Pollution Emission Trends Report</i> .
<p>1. Number of nonattainment areas that meet the 1-hour ozone standard (in GPRA as APG)</p> <p>2. Number or areas redesignated (in GPRA as APM)</p> <p>3. Number of areas maintaining (in GPRA as APM)</p>	<p>Source of Data: EPA regional staff input data into EPA's Findings and Required Elements Data System (FREDs), which tracks the status of State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions and elements, Regional review and approval of those plans, and records the redesignation of non-attainment areas. EPA will uses census data to estimate affected populations.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.</p>	3. Number of nonattainment areas (and their associated populations) that reach attainment for each of the criteria pollutants, including the number of ozone nonattainment areas that meet the 1-hour ozone standard.
<p>4. Number of areas that have the 1-hour standard revoked (in GPRA as APM).</p> <p>5. Areas designated for the new PM2.5 NAAQS (In GPRA as APM)</p> <p>6. Number or areas redesignated (in GPRA as APM)</p> <p>7. Number of areas maintaining (in GPRA as APM)</p>	<p>Source of Data: EPA regional staff input data into EPA's Findings and Required Elements Data System (FREDs), which tracks the status of State Implementation Plan (SIP) submissions and elements, Regional review and approval of those plans, and records the redesignation of non-attainment areas.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.</p>	4. Redesignation of areas attaining the current NAAQS, revocations of the 1-hour ozone NAAQS for areas attaining it, and designations of areas for the new ozone and PM2.5 NAAQS.

no GPRA equivalent	<p>Source of Data: EPA's National Toxics Inventory. EPA will calculate.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.</p>	5. Trends in emissions of toxic air pollutants as reflected in EPA's National Toxics Inventory.
8. Nationwide air toxics emission reductions from stationary and mobile sources combined, from 1993 levels (in GPRA as APG & APM)	<p>Source of Data: EPA's National Toxics Inventory. EPA will calculate.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.</p>	6. Reduction in air toxic emissions from 1993 levels.
9. Obtain data for building the year 20__ national toxics inventory (APM).	<p>Source of Data: EPA's Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) and National Toxics Inventory (NTI).</p> <p>Additional Reporting: States input ambient air toxic data into EPA's AIRS database and submit their air toxics emission inventory data to EPA for inclusion in the Agency's National Toxics Inventory.</p>	7. State collection and compilation of ambient and emission source data for toxics to better understand the nature and extent of the air toxics problem.
10. Students/staff experiencing improved IAQ in schools (APM)	<p>Source of Data: Estimates developed by EPA.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: None required.</p>	8. Estimated increase in number of people experiencing healthier indoor air in residences and schools.
11. Number of people living in radon mitigated homes (APM)	<p>Source of Data: States and Regions negotiate reporting related to radon testing and mitigation during annual grant negotiations. EPA will use industry data to report nationally for GPRA purposes.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: Number of homes found to have elevated radon levels, and number fixed.</p>	9. Number of homes with elevated radon levels that are fixed.
No GPRA equivalent.	<p>Source of Data: States and Regions negotiate reporting related to radon testing and mitigation during annual grant negotiations. EPA will use industry data to report nationally for GPRA purposes.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: Number of homes tested.</p>	10. Number of homes tested for radon.

Water (Goal 2)		
GPRA Annual Performance Measures	Shared Data Element/Data Source	Core Performance Measures
<p>1. Population served by CWSs with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.</p> <p>2. Population served by non-transient, non-community drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.</p>	<p>Source: SDWIS. Every drinking water system -- community as well as nontransient, noncommunity -- (and, in some cases, State approved laboratories) report to the State such data elements as: sources of drinking water supply, population served by the system, violation(s) of MCL for drinking water contaminants (both chemical and microbial) and treatment techniques along with the failure to monitor for these types of violations. States enter this data into SDWIS. SDWIS provides data that while system specific can also be aggregated to show state-wide information, Regional information (States within EPA's Regional structure), and national information.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: None</p>	<p>1. Number of: a) community drinking water systems and percent of population served by community water systems, and b) non-transient, non-community drinking water systems, and percent of population served by such systems, with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standard.</p>
<p>No corresponding GPRA measure for FY 2000. Definition of "multiple barrier approach" still under development.</p>	<p>Source: Estimated number of community water systems (and estimated percent of population served) implementing a multiple barrier approach to prevent drinking water contamination.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: A small workgroup that includes EPA and ASDWA will define the multiple barrier approach; Existing reporting will suffice until the workgroup determines what data are needed based on the final definition.</p>	<p>2. Estimated number of community water systems (and estimated percent of population served) implementing a multiple barrier approach to prevent drinking water contamination. <i>Definition of "multiple barrier approach" has not been completed and this CPM will not be used in FY 2000.</i></p>
<p>3. Percent of river miles assessed for the need for fish advisories and compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies.</p>	<p>Source: National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Consumption Advisories. In calendar year (CY) 1998, States submitted information to EPA on paper and EPA entered the data into the database; starting in CY 1999, States may enter data directly into the database.</p> <p>Additional Reporting: None</p>	<p>3. Percent of river miles and lake acres that have been assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories; and compilation of State-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies, as reported through the National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Advisories.</p>
<p>4. Number and percent of assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, where applicable, for fish and shellfish consumption.</p>	<p>Source: State Clean Water Act Section 305(b) Assessments</p> <p>Additional Reporting: None.</p>	<p>4. Number and percent of assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, including, where applicable, for: a) fish and shellfish consumption; b) recreation; c) aquatic life support; d) drinking water supply. (The reporting period is two years.)</p>

5. Number and percent of impaired assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that a) are covered under Watershed Restoration Action Strategies and b) were restored to their designated uses during the reporting period.	Source: For part (a), as part of Watershed Restoration Action Strategies submissions that report which watersheds (at 8-digit HUC or finer detail) are covered by strategies (EPA will determine stream miles, etc.) For part (b), States are encouraged to use Clean Water Act Section 305(b) reports. Additional Reporting: None.	5. Number and percent of impaired assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that a) are covered under Watershed Restoration Action Strategies, and b) were restored to their designated uses during the reporting period. (The reporting period is two years.)
6. Number of TMDLs scheduled to be completed by the end of FY 2001. 7. Number of TMDLs established by EPA. 8. Number of state-established TMDLs approved. 9. Number of TMDLs submitted by the state.	Sources: (1) Biennially required Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Lists which include TMDL schedule and (2) TMDL submissions. Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.	6. The TMDL status for each state; including: a. The number of TMDLs identified on the 1998 303(d) list that the State and EPA have committed to produce during the current two-year cycle. b. The number of these TMDLs submitted by the State to EPA. c. The number of states-established TMDLs approved by EPA. d. The number of EPA-established TMDLs. (This cumulative measure can be reported jointly by EPA and the States.)
10. Percent of POTWs beneficially reusing all or part of their biosolids and, where data exist, the percent of biosolids generated that are beneficially reused.	Source: Biosolids Data Management System. Key information for this measure includes: a) dry weight tons generated by Class I (40 CFR Part 503) facilities; b) use and disposal methods for Class I facilities in dry weight tons by categories: land application, surface disposal, incineration, and others; c) percentages for dry weight tons meetings Table III (40 CFR Part 503) land application requirements. Additional Reporting: No separate reporting requirements.	7. Percent of POTWs that are beneficially reusing all or a part of their biosolids and, where data exists, the percent of biosolids generated that are beneficially reused.
11. Number and percent of facilities with a discharge requiring an individual permit that a) are covered by a current individual NPDES permit; b) have expired permits; c) have applied but not been issued a permit; and d) have a permit under appeal.	Source: Permits Compliance System (PCS). Key information for this measure includes permit application date, permit issuance date, and permit expiration date. Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.	8. Number and percent of facilities that have a discharge requiring an individual permit: a) that are covered by a current individual NPDES permit; b) that have expired individual permits; c) that have applied for but not been issued an individual permit, and d) that have individual permits under administrative or judicial appeal.

12. Percent of states with current permits for construction sites over 5 acres.	Source: State issued permits. Key information for this measure includes permit application date, permit issuance date, and permit expiration date. Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.	9. Number of storm water sources associated with industrial activity, number of construction sites over five acres, and number of designated storm water sources (including Municipal Phase I) that are covered by a current individual or general NPDES permit.
13. Percent of states with current permits for all industrial activities operating within the state.		
14. Percent of permittees (among the approximately 900 CSO communities nationwide) that are covered by NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO policy.	Source: Permits Compliance System (PCS). Informal dialogue among EPA HQ, EPA Regions and State agencies. Additional Reporting: status of NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms for CSOs.	10. Number of permittees (among the approximately 900 CSO communities nationwide) that are covered by NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO policy.
15. Percent of approved pretreatment programs audited in the reporting year. Of those, the number of audits finding significant shortcomings and the number of local programs upgraded to achieve compliance.	Source: Permits Compliance System (PCS). Key information for this measure are audit dates. Additional Reporting: States would need to report to EPA the number of audits finding significant shortcomings and the number of local programs upgraded to achieve compliance. This information is not tracked in PCS.	11. Number and percent of approved pretreatment programs audited in the reporting year. Of those, the number of audits finding significant shortcomings and the number of local programs upgraded to achieve compliance.
16. EPA will report to Congress on the pace of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program.	Source: State Revolving Loan Fund Information System Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.	EPA will report to Congress on the pace of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program. <i>EPA and States are working to develop an outcome measure for the CW SRF.</i>
17. Number of EPA approvals of state submitted upgraded NPS programs (incorporating the 9 key elements outlined in national Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for FY97 and future years).	Source: Upgraded state nonpoint source programs submitted by states to EPA. Additional Reporting: No separate reporting required.	12. Number of EPA approvals of State submitted upgraded Nonpoint Source Programs (incorporating the nine key elements outlined in the national <i>Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for FY 1997 and Future Years</i> jointly transmitted by EPA and ASWIPCA).

Solid Waste and Emergency Response (Goal 5)		
GPRA Annual Performance Measures	Shared Data Element/Data Source	Core Performance Measures
1. Number of LUST cleanups completed	Source: EPA/OUST Semi-Annual Activity Report. Additional Reporting: None	1. LUST/UST cleanup site status
no GPRA equivalent	Source: This is a developmental measure EPA is working with ECOS/ASTSWMO on pilots. Implementation is planned in 2002). Additional Reporting: Undetermined. This data is not currently gathered by a national reporting system.	2. NPL sites (area) cleaned up
2. Number of high priority RCRA facilities with human exposures controlled	Source: RCRIS Additional Reporting: None	3. Human exposures controlled
3. Number of high priority RCRA facilities with groundwater releases controlled.	Source: RCRIS Additional Reporting: None	4. Groundwater releases controlled
no GPRA equivalent	Source: This is a developmental measure (EPA is working with ECOS/ASTSWMO on pilots. Implementation is planned in 2002). Additional Reporting: Undetermined. This data is not currently gathered by a national reporting system.	5. RCRA Corrective Action sites (area) cleaned up.

4. Percentage of USTs in compliance with the December 22, 1998 deadline.	Source: EPA/OUST Semi-Annual Activity Report. Additional Reporting: None	6. Percent of USTs meeting requirements for leak detection and upgrading in each site.
no GPRA equivalent	Source: Combination of RCRIS/BRS data. A test run will be conducted by EPA in the Spring/Summer of 2000. Additional Reporting: None	7. Percent of hazardous waste managed at TSDFs with approved controls in place.